

Kentucky

Gazette.

NEW SERIES—NO. 8, VOL. VII.]

LEXINGTON, K. THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 22, 1821.

[VOL. XXXV.

TERMS OF THE
Kentucky Gazette,
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,
By L. T. CAVINS & Co.

The price to Subscribers, is, THREE DOLLARS per annum, PAID IN ADVANCE, or FOUR DOLLARS at the end of the year. All new subscriptions must in every instance be paid in advance.

The TERMS of ADVERTISING in this paper, are, FIFTY CENTS for the first insertion of every 15 lines or under, and TWENTY-FIVE CENTS for each continuance; longer advertisements in the same proportion.

All communications addressed to the editors must be post paid.

All advertisements not paid for in advance, must be paid for when ordered, to be discontinued.

Gazette Office,

Lexington, November 2, 1820.

THE undersigned, late one of the Editors of the KENTUCKY GAZETTE, intending shortly to leave the United States, it is desirable that all arrearages due the Office should be settled. The accounts will be made out in a few days, when it is hoped those in arrears will call and settle—if not, we will be under the necessity of waiting on them, either in person or by a collector.

Those whose papers are sent by mail, are informed, that their accounts have been lodged in the hands of our agents or postmasters, to whom they are requested to pay their subscription, or remit the amount by mail. It is hoped this notice will be attended to, as it is impossible to wait on each individual for so small a sum. Mr. CAVINS will receive and receipt for all monies that may be paid.

Joshua Norwell.

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between Samuel Trotter, George Trotter, Jr. dec'd. and Robert G. Dudley, trading under the firm of ROBERT G. DUDLEY & Co. was dissolved in the month of December, 1815, and the co-partnership of the same parties composing the firm of SAMUEL & GEORGE TROTTER & CO. expired by limitation on the first day of January last.

Notice is therefore Given,

That the Books, Notes and all other Papers of said concerns, are deposited with SAM'L TROTTER, as partner and agent of said firms, for the purpose of receiving all debts due to them, and liquidating those due by said firms. It is necessary to the parties concerned, that speedy payment should be made, and in case of failure suits will be commenced without delay. (Signed)

SAMUEL TROTTER,
JOHN POPE,
JAMES TROTTER, Jr. dec'd.
ELIZA TROTTER, Executive.
Lexington, Feb. 23d, 1820—8-4m.

LAW OFFICE.

U. B. Chambers & J. F. Robinson, WILL Practice LAW in conjunction in the Scott and Fayette Courts. Their Office is kept in Georgetown, opposite captain Brann's Tavern. 51-3m

December 17, 1819.

Cash will be given for

TALLOW & SOAP GREASE. DELIVERED at my Soap and Candle Factory, at the corner of Main-Cross and Water-streets, at the lower end of the lower Market-house, Lexington, on^{at} the Great Crossings, Scott county. JOHN BRIDGES. December 30—53

WOOL.

I WILL give the highest price for clean common country WOOL in KENTUCKY STATE PAPER, delivered at the Factory or to John Bryan & Son, Saddlers.

TIOS, ROYLE.

Lexington, May 20, 1820—22f

BOOK BINDER.

James W. Palmer, HAVING recently established a BOOK BINDER, will constantly keep on hand, at his Bookstore, Sign of the Bible, Main street, a general assortment of Blank Books,

He has just received from Philadelphia a large assortment of Record Paper, manufactured by Gilpin at the Brandywine Mills, which will enable him to execute, at the shortest notice, all kinds of Blank Books for Banks, Clerks of Courts, Merchants &c. whose orders he respectfully solicits.

J. W. P. has on hand, as usual, a large assortment of Classical, Miscellaneous, Law, and Medical BOOKS, and STATIONERS. Merchants and other Wholesale purchasers supplied on the lowest terms, with every article in his line.

Lexington, Jan. 1, 1821—1

Wanted, an Apprentice to the Book Binding business.

Fresh Hogs' Lard,

FOR family use, for Sale by the small or large quantity.

Timothy, Blue-Grass, and an assortment of Garden Seeds, Best LAKE SHAD, smoked, SPANISH BROWN, WHITING, CHALK, and PALNTS, and OIL of every kind.

ALSO,

A CLOSE BODY COACH, for Sale cheap. JOHN STICKNEY. Sept. 23-1820—53-3

Blanks of every kind

For sale at this Office.

LEXINGTON COFFEE HOUSE.

Benjamin Lanphear, STILL OCCUPIES THE HOUSE AT THE (Sign of the India Queen.)

A gentleman of experience and veracity, superintended his stables, he is determined that no gentleman shall have the least occasion to fail, either with the House or Stable. He feels grateful to his friends, and the public for their support hitherto, and hopes in future to merit and receive their patronage.

He would do injustice to his feelings, were he not to return his most grateful thanks to his friends, for their kind and accomodating dispositions, manifested at the last meeting of the Grand Lodge.

8-4m Lexington, Nov. 17, 1820.

Notice.

OWING to the decease of one of the firm constituting the firm of G. & J. ROBINSON, it becomes necessary that the business of said firm should be immediately closed.

Therefore, all those indebted to said firm by their books account, will please to call immediately and settle their accounts, they will find will be paid to them at their usual prices.

LEXINGTON, June 22, 1820—24

Copartnership.

THE undersigned, late of Philadelphia, inform the public, that they have formed a connection in trade,

At New-Orleans,

UNDER THE FIRM OF A. & G. ELIOT,

For the transaction of COMMISSION BUSINESS.

ANDREW ELIOT,
GEORGE ELIOT.

New-Orleans, Oct. 17, 1820—45

Sugar, Salt, Nails &c.

THE subscribers have received per the STEAM BOAT FAYETTE—

BLEANS SUGAR, in Barrels,
STAD and MACARL,

PEPPER and Liverpool SALT,

etc. etc. etc.

And are in expectation of receiving within ten days, a choice collection of SUMMER GOODS, all of which will be sold at their usual prices.

LEXINGTON & TROTTER.

Lexington, June 22, 1820—24

New Beer & Porter.

CONNELL & M. MAHON,

OPEN FOR SALE AT THEIR BREWERY,

PORTER AND BEER,

MANUFACTURED this season, which

they are induced to hope will be deemed not inferior to any in the Union. They have purchased 1000 which are so constructed as to admit the drink by a tap, by which private families can be henceforth supplied with such quantities and such quality as may suit their consumption and taste.

COUNTRY orders executed with punctuality and despatch.

Lexington Brewery, Oct. 10—426

Bissolution of Partnership.

THE Partnership of Gabriel Tandy, Samuel Thompson and Thomas January, trading under the firm of TANDY, THOMPSON & CO. was dissolved by mutual consent dissolved.

The accounts remaining due to said firm, are placed in the hands of JAMES E. DAVIS, esq. LEWIS GISTLEMAN and TANDY & ALLEN for collection, to whom, as respectively presented, payment is requested to be made—and their respective receipts shall be acknowledged as a sufficient discharge.

LEXINGTON, Oct. 10—426

GAUL & TANDY.

SAMUEL THOMPSON,

THOMAS JANUARY.

Lexington, October 17, 1820—43-6

Greenville Springs,

HARRISBURGH, Kentucky.

THE Subscribers having taken possession of the Greenville Springs, as proprietors, inform the public that the house will be continued as when under the superintendance of John Hanna, for the accommodation of all those who may think proper to call. The arrangements that are now making, in addition to the present improvements, will enable them to render comfortable and agreeable, those who may resort to the Springs.

AMOS EDWARDS,

DANIEL M. LEARD,

Nov. 25th, 1820—50f

Dr. Daniel M. Heard,

OFFERS his MEDICAL SERVICES to the

citizens of Harrisburgh and the circumjacent country, and pledges himself to be faithful in the discharge of his professional duties. His Shop will be at the Springs, where he will be handsomely rewarded for their trouble—If a reward will be given for the thief if apprehended.

WM. MCDONALD.

Lexington, Nov. 7, 1820—45-3t

American Medical Recorder.

James Webster,

Publisher of the Quarterly Independent Journal, called the

American Medical Recorder,

Especially informs its patrons, and the Medical public generally, the work will be increased in size, in proportion to the reduction which has taken place in the price of paper and of printing; and the execution, if not superior shall at least be equal to any Medical periodical publication in the United States.

THE AMERICAN MEDICAL RECORDER, for January next, that is, the first number of the fourth volume, will contain papers from Professor Francis, of New York; Professor Cooper, of Columbia; S. C. Professor Davidge, Potter and Hall, of Baltimore; Dr. Tyler, of Fredericktown, Md.; Drs. John H. Barlow, Klapp, McLean, Mitchell, Rousseau and Coates, of Philadelphia; and Dr. Albers, of Bremen, and the Editors; Drs. Laucke, Brever, Erler, and Professor Patison.

J. W. has been informed, that statements have been made, which it is believed, are calculated to injure the American Medical Recorder; so far, however, from it being the fact, that the subscribers are withdrawing, daily the publisher, in reply, declares that, within the last two months, the additions made to the subscription list, have exceeded fifty in number; and further, that within the same period not more than five, including Drs. Gibson and Horner have declined continuing the work.

Philadelphia, Nov. 21st, 1820—52-3t

Bags Lost.

WAS lost out of my Wagon on Saturday

LAST, between my house and Lexington,

18 BAGS, some of them marked I. H. Also a

pair of FLAT IRONS. Any person finding

them and leaving them at Mr. Wm. Huston

in Lexington, or at my house, shall be re-

warded for their trouble.

JOHN HIGBEE.

South Elkhorn, Jan'y 1821—1

Notice.

DO hereby warn all persons whatsoever

not to trade for or in anywise to receive

a transfer or assignment of four several bonds

executed by me on the 21st of Nov. 1818, to

Laedeman Norwell—The first of which was

payable on the first of Jan'y, 1820—the second

the first of Jan'y, 1822—and the 4th, the 1st of Jan'y, 1823.

The said bonds being given agreeable

to an article of agreement which has not

been performed on the part of the said Norwell.

Therefore, I will not pay the said bonds, or

any part of them, unless compelled by law.

BENJ. RALLING.

Dec. 14, 1820—50*

CUT NAILS.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

40 KEGS 3d, 4d, 6d, 8d and 10d Philadel-

phi CUT NAILS, of an excellent quality, by

the Keg or single pound. Apply to

M. J. NOUVEL.

Lexington, Aug. 8, 1820—50

Woodford County, to wit:

TAKEN up by Isaac McCuddy on South

Elkhorn, one YELLOW BAY MARE,

with some white hairs mixed, about 7 years

old, 5 feet high, blaze face, one hind foot white

blaze in the near eye—appraised to \$50 this

1st day of July, 1820.

THOS. STEVENSON, J. p.

12 1-2 Cents Reward.

LANE AWAY from the subscribers on the

Foreign Intelligence.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 30.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The December Packet ship Amity capt. Maxwell, arrived in the Bay yesterday from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 1st of the month. Capt. M. and the passengers got up to town last evening with the letter bag. The Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received London papers to the evening of the 29th Nov.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

The House of Lords met this day, pursuant to adjournment, and the commission for proroguing parliament to the 23d January, was then read. The commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, and earls Bathurst and Liverpool.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

In consequence of the order for a call of the house this day, and of the interest excited by the expected communication from her majesty, the members began, at an early hour, to assemble in considerable numbers.

At one o'clock, the whole of her majesty's council, who are members, except Mr. Brougham, who was detained professionally, in the court of King's Bench, were in their places, besides nearly one hundred other members, chiefly of the opposition party.

The speaker was, however, looked for in vain. It was understood that Lord Castlereagh had been closeted with him for a considerable part of the forenoon.

Mr. Denman rose at two o'clock, and said, "Mr. Speaker, I hold in my hand a message, which I am commanded by her Majesty the Queen to present to this house. (Loud cries of hear, hear!)"

At this moment (a minute past two o'clock) Mr. Quarne, the deputy usher of the Black rod, tapped at the door, and immediately entered. This interruption caused great uproar. About fifty members rose in their seats, and the general cry was, "Mr. Denman, Mr. Denman!" "Withdraw, withdraw!" but the noise was so great, that the gentleman in vain attempted to be heard; and, in the midst of the tumult, Mr. Quarne proceeded thus, although it was impossible for him to be heard by the chair, "Mr. Speaker, the Lords commissioners, appointed by virtue of his majesty's commission, command the immediate attention of this honorable house in the house of peers."

Mr. Tierney rose, and observed that not one word of what had fallen from the Deputy Usher had been heard; and, how, then, did the speaker know what was the message, or whether he was wanted at all in the other house? (Loud cheering intermingled with cries of order, from the Treasury bench.)

The Speaker then rose, the uproar still continuing, and Mr. Bennet exclaiming with a loud voice, "This is a scandal to the country."

Cries of "Shame! Shame!" were reiterated on all sides, and the utmost indignation was manifested by a number of members, who found her majesty's message thus treated.

The Speaker instantly quitted his chair, followed by Lord Castlereagh and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to obey the summons of the Peers.

The utmost confusion prevailed at this moment; and it would be vain to attempt to describe the tumult which took place in the body of the House. — The loudest and most indignant cries of Shame! were reiterated throughout the House; and the speaker, followed by his majesty's ministers and several other members, advanced towards the door on his way to the Lords, in the midst of the most disconcerting uproar.

Mr. Denman, during this confusion, remained on his legs, holding in his hand her majesty's message. He was surrounded by the most distinguished members of the opposition, who, as well as many independent members who generally vote on the other side, seemed utterly astonished at what occurred.

At five minutes past two o'clock the Speaker reached the lobby of the House of Peers.

After being absent about ten minutes, the Speaker returned, accompanied by the few members with whom he retired, and being surrounded by the members present, he communicated to them that the House had been to the House of Peers, where the Lords Commissioners, by virtue of his majesty's commission, had prorogued Parliament to the 23d of January next.

The members then retired, and the strangers collected in the lobbies and avenues leading to the House dispersed.

The Queen's Message to the House of Commons.

The following is the message which Mr. Denman was in the act of delivering at the moment he was interrupted:

"Caroline R.—The queen thinks it proper to inform the House of Commons that she has received a communication from the king's ministers, plainly intimating an intention to prorogue the parliament immediately, and accompanied by an offer of money for her support, and for providing her with a residence until a new session may be held. This offer the queen has had no hesitation in refusing. While the late extraordinary proceedings were pending, it might be fit for her to accept the advances made for her temporary accommodation; but she naturally expected that the failure of that unparalleled attempt to degrade the Royal Family, would be immediately followed by submitting some permanent measure to the wisdom of parliament; and she has felt that she could no longer with propriety receive from the ministers what she is well assured the liberality of the House of Commons would have granted, as alike essential to the dignity of the throne, and demanded by the plainest principles of justice. If the queen is to understand that new proceedings are meditated against her, she throws herself with unabated confidence on the representatives of the people, fully relying on their justice and wisdom, to take effectual steps to protect her from the farther vexation of unne-

cessary delay, and to provide that those unexampled persecutions may at length be brought to a close."

It is the more extraordinary that this message was not received, as Mr. Brougham had apprised both the speaker and Lord Castlereagh that such a message was to be brought down.

Though the House of Commons, as is well known usually meets about a quarter before four, yet the hour fixed in every adjournment is ten.

LONDON, Nov. 29.

MINISTERS.

Lord Greenville has declared to the king that he could form no party of friends in either house, that could strengthen the remnant of the present administration, if left by the earl of Liverpool, the earl of Harrowby and Mr. Canning, who have all tendered their resignation. It is said that the king has sent for lord Spencer, to consult with him on the formation of a new administration.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The Brussels papers contain some communications from Vienna, respecting continental affairs. It is not pretended that the precise determinations of the Allied Powers, as settled in the congress of Tappau are yet known. It is, however, acknowledged, that Austria, in conjunction with Russia and Prussia, will occupy the kingdom of Naples with a military force.

The immediate co-operation of England in this nefarious scheme is not anticipated.—The English fleet in the Gulph of Naples is stationed there for observation, and for the purpose of protecting the royal family in case of need.

The continued absence of the king of Spain from his capital and some unconstitutional appointments, by the sign manual only, gave rise to a very general suspicion that some treachery was meditated by Ferdinand against the people. An address of the municipal authorities was therefore published on the 19th ult. which has determined the non-resignation to return to Madrid. The alarm spread through the provinces, and the militia is every where organizing to protect the constitution.

The Hamburg paper mention an attempt to revolutionise the Danish monarchy. It is said, that it had been long in preparation, but was frustrated on the eve of its execution by the vigilance of the police.

Mention is again made of the discontent of the Russian soldiery, and the fact seems to be, that a regiment of young noblemen had taken a dislike to their colonel, and have become impatient of the strictness of discipline.

PARIS, Nov. 22.

A letter from Bayonne, dated the 14th inst. "The English have taken possession of two portuguese vessels at the mouth of the Tagus, and war between Portugal and England may be daily expected."

[Gazette de France.

Letters from Madrid of the 14th, announce that new troubles had broken out in Valencia; the pillar of the Constitution had been insulted; and subsequently a popular movement took place against the Archduke, and the troops were called out to protect him from the fury of the multitude. The head of General Ello, was demanded, and he could with difficulty succeed in calming the commotion. — *Courier Francais.*

VENICE, Nov. 12.

The political thermometer now decidedly indicates war against Naples. The military Council of state yesterday despatched orders to several regiments of infantry in garrison at different places to march for Italy. The reinforcements for the army of Italy, sent off within these few days, amount to 20,000 men. Colonel Augustin chief of the corps of artificers, who made the horrid discovery of rendering the congrue rockets still more destructive, is on his march to Italy. Baron Frimont, General of cavalry, is still mentioned as Commander in chief of the army of Italy.

HAMBURG, Nov. 21.

The post from Copenhagen has this moment arrived. There have been a great number of arrests in that capital, and among others several persons of great consequence. Their object appears to have been that of obtaining a new constitution, and a representative government. Some lives have been lost, when the instigators were arrested by the police; but as the feeling in general throughout Copenhagen and the whole of Denmark, is in favor of a new constitution, no doubt is entertained but that it will ultimately be granted to the people.

In Russia also, it would seem that the people are by no means satisfied with the existing state of things. The letters from Petersburg, most probably from motives of prudence, are written in a guarded manner, and say but little as to the real state of things. The latest advices are received by a vessel arrived at Yarmouth, from Petersburg, after a passage of only 15 days. The following is an extract from one of them:

"We are now inclined to think that the account received from the Sound, of a portion of the Russian army having laid down their arms, consequence of the severity of the discipline imposed, may have some foundation in truth, as it is not likely that the great event alluded to in the above extract refers to the mutinous spirit of the military."

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.

Paris papers of the 16th contain important intelligence from Troppeau.—Topics says the papers, of great moment seem to be under discussion, and a war upon the liberties of Naples would appear to be inevitable. The presence of the king of Prussia, though labouring under indisposition, was and indisputable by the Prince Royal, and his ministers, in consequence of some communications on the part of Austria and Russia. It is not yet ascertained how the news of the annulment of the convention entered into Gen. Pape, was received by the latter.

Intelligence from Frankfort, dated the 16th November, states, that judging from the advices received from Troppeau, all hope

of peace on the other side of the Alps is at an end. War, it is said, is decided upon, and Russia will make common cause with Austria. "Europe, it is added, is about to witness great events.—The King of Prussia has declared that he will not acknowledge the Revolutionary Government of Portugal."

The intelligence from Spain continues a distracted nature. "Alarming rumours," say accounts from Madrid of the 13th inst. "which are in circulation, and the ferment which exists in several provinces, particularly in those of Burgos, Valladolid and Avila, confirm our suspicion that the plot of Morales has extensive ramifications. Orders have been dispatched to all the political chiefs to double their vigilance, and to maintain tranquility in the departments."

We have accounts from Madrid to the 18th November; that place was again the scene of an insurrectional movement. A letter of the 14th says, "every instant shows that the conspiracy of Avila was much more extensive than that of Burgos. Twenty-one of the conspirators are already in the hands of justice, and we are assured that Morales himself, and several of his confidential adherents, have fallen into the power of their pursuers. The Cananas Charon and Sharon and Sharez have not been sent to prison, on account of their great age, but they are closely confined in their own houses."

The King of Spain has issued an order to Don Celestino Brugues Sanchez de Torres, ex-colonel, restoring him to Royal favour. This gentleman has resided in England for the last twelve years.

The accounts from Lisbon are to the 13th of Nov. Considerable agitation prevailed in consequence of an attempt to turn out six of the members of the Provisional Junta, at the point of the bayonet. All the troops were called out under pretext of a review; they were posted in different parts of the city; ball cartridges were publicly distributed among them, and a number of pieces of artillery, stationed in commanding positions, were loaded publicly, and the matches kept lighted. The scheme failed in part, for none of the members of the Junta were turned out, but the Spanish Constitution was adopted and sworn to.

The Gazette of France, of Nov. 24, says, "that England will take decisive measures against Portugal. Private letters announce that an English army will be sent to that country, and that nothing is wanting for carrying this object into effect but the consent of the King of Portugal, which has been demanded by the British Minister at Rio Janeiro."

The Chambers of Peers and Deputies were summoned to meet on the 15th of Dec. On the 2d of Nov. an attempt was made to murder the Duke Dacres, Ex-Minister of Marine.

The Duke retired to bed about 12 o'clock; shortly afterwards he was blown out upon the floor by an explosion of gunpowder under the mattresses, a second detonation succeeded in a few seconds, and the room was in a flame.—The Duke called his jet, who slept in an adjoining cabinet; the latter answered "I am lost," and instantly jumped from the window into the street, a height of 40 feet; his shricks brought the sentinels to the spot, to whom he declared that some villains had thrown him out of the window. The Duke made his way out of the apartment, and medical aid was immediately procured; it was found that he had the right thigh and arm much burnt. His continuance in a suffering state, to the great affliction of the Duchess and his young daughter, but no fears are entertained for his life. The firemen on examining the apartment, found that several pounds of powder had been deposited between the mattresses, and ignited by means of a train which led under the door. Every thing appeared to justify the suspicion, that the vallet was the author of this horrible design, particularly when it was discovered that Bills had been taken from the Duke's writing desk to the amount of 9000 francs. He has since died in the hospital of the injury which he received by his fall from the window.

On the 25th of November, bills of indictment for high treason, were presented against William Fletcher alias Franklin. This was the person who caused the treasonable placards to be distributed. A letter from Brussels, says, "he has taken refuge in France, while the king of Spain, still more

equally than by the zeal with which it was demanded, and we know not which, most to adjudge, the boldness of the claim or the extent of the concession, the confidence created or the disappointment felt, our firmness in asserting our rights or our humility in yielding them. Or the third point there was no difficulty.—Florida was to be ceded to the United States for a just price and in good faith.

As it regards the former we have been greatly overreached, and we have given even in political point of view five times the value of Florida, and as to the latter, Spain has faithfully granted away the lands intended to indemnify our claims upon her.

This negotiation was set on foot as we understood to obtain indemnity for acknowledged injustices, not to waive it, to establish our right to Louisiana, not to abandon the country, to acquire Florida by purchase, not by exchange; in this it has failed.

In reviewing the progress and issue of the negotiation, we look in vain for our principle of reciprocity, or justice. If we expected Florida all her lands are fraudulently granted; the treaty not ratified and the possession withheld.

If we expected indemnity we must pay ourselves out of those barren sands. If we expected Texas, it has been solemnly renounced and abandoned; if Florida had been acquired at the sacrifice of our claims upon Spain, we might have consoled ourselves that this was the only means of securing a desperate debt; but the surrender of so fine a

country for the possession of Florida would have excited our surprise, even if five millions had not been given up with it nor can we forbear to remark the indifference with which we (at a period when no event had occurred in the history of that country to enlist the sympathies of the people in their favor) do to such a government a vast injustice, while the king of Spain, still more

equally than by the zeal with which it was demanded, and we know not which, most to adjudge, the boldness of the claim or the extent of the concession, the confidence created or the disappointment felt, our firmness in asserting our rights or our humility in yielding them. Or the third point there was no difficulty.—Florida was to be ceded to the United States for a just price and in good faith.

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Gravins and Bouton, who were sentenced to death for the attempt on the life of the Duke of Berri, appealed to the Court of cassation. Their appeal has been rejected.

The British Parliament met on the 23d of November, pursuant to adjournment, and was immediately prorogued to the 23d of January. It was a very short and stormy session.

The editor of the Times observes, that the scenes which took place in the House of Commons, we never thought to have witnessed, or heard related, in this our day." We have given the proceedings below.

The Hon. Keppel Craven has written a second letter to the Earl of Liverpool, requesting to be informed whether his Lordship had received his former letter, as no answer had been returned. The Earl in answer, acknowledges the receipt of both letters, but had not received his Majesty's commands.

Intelligence from Frankfort, dated the 16th November, states, that judging from the advices received from Troppeau, all hope

SENATE OF LOUISIANA.

Dr. Sibley made on the 16th instant, the following

REPORT,

Your committee to whom has been referred so much of the communication of his excellency Governor Roberson, as relates to the Florida treaty, have had the same under consideration and beg leave to report.—Your committee feel the respect that is due from the State of Louisiana to that branch of the government under whose authority this treaty was negotiated, and the delicacy of treating the subject with the candour and freedom it seems to require. But it embraces objects of great and essential interest to this country which it is our duty to protect, and is predicated on principles we are bound to oppose. The negotiation so long carried on between Spain and the United States, depended upon three points. Indemnity or payments of the claims of the United States against Spain, to establish the boundary of Louisiana, and to acquire Florida. Upon the first no difficulty occurred; the principal object seemed to be rather to delay the negotiation and defer the adjustment, than to deny the legality of the claims, and the Spanish government have yielded nothing in the resignation of those claims, except the injustice of withholding it so long; the western boundary of Louisiana, was the principal subject of discussion, it attracted the serious attention and the deep consideration of the people of the United States, and drew forth an unusual display of diplomatic skill, of luminous argument and splendid talent. Your committee will not renew the discussion of our right to the country east of the river Grand, it has been ably and successfully vindicated, the uncommon care and ability employed in the investigation, the ardor, constancy and firmness with which our rights were pressed, while it evinces the value of the prize in the contest, carries with it the fullness of conviction with regard to our title to the country claimed; and the able minister who conducted the negotiation has not even the melancholy consolation to believe that no doubt remains upon any honest mind upon which this treaty of cession could be predicated much less justified. A country of great extent and of incalculable value, has been surrendered with an apathy equalled only by the zeal with which it was demanded, and we know not which, most to adjudge, the boldness of the claim or the extent of the concession, the confidence created or the disappointment felt, our firmness in asserting our rights or our humility in yielding them. Or the third point there was no difficulty.—Florida was to be ceded to the United States for a just price and in good faith.

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If Florida had been acquired at the sacrifice of our claims upon Spain, we might have consoled ourselves that this was the only means of securing a desperate debt; but the surrender of so fine a

country for the possession of Florida would have excited our surprise, even if five millions had not been given up with it nor can we forbear to remark the indifference with which we (at a period when no event had occurred in the history of that country to enlist the sympathies of the people in their favor) do to such a government a vast injustice, while the king of Spain, still more

equally than by the zeal with which it was demanded, and we know not which, most to adjudge, the boldness of the claim or the extent of the concession, the confidence created or the disappointment felt, our firmness in asserting our rights or our humility in yielding them. Or the third point there was no difficulty.—Florida was to be ceded to the United States for a just price and in good faith.

As it regards the former we have been greatly overreached, and we have given even in political point of view five times the value of Florida, and as to the latter, Spain has faithfully granted away the lands intended to indemnify our claims upon her.

Gravins and Bouton, who were sentenced to death for the attempt on the life of the Duke of Berri, appealed to the Court of cassation. Their appeal has been rejected.</

Kentucky Gazette.

THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM—IN ADVANCE.

LEXINGTON:

THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 22.

WASANTON'S BIRTH DAY.

Arrangements have been made for the celebration on THIS DAY. Mr. DAVID SHANNON, will deliver an Oration at the College at 12 o'clock; the Lexington Light Infantry, and Independent Light Infantry Companies will parade at 10 o'clock, a.m.—and Capt. COMBS' Artillery will fire a National salute at 12 o'clock, the celebration will be closed with a Ball at KEEN'S HOTEL in the evening.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

Whether our legislature and executive had the power of forming this institution as it now stands will no doubt be tested before the supreme court of the state; and the sooner the better for the bank and country. We acknowledge we are not competent, nor do we pretend to express an opinion upon nice questions of law; but to us this case appears so plain, that legal attainments are not necessary in forming a correct opinion on the subject. The old bank of Kentucky and the bank of the United States may be illegal for the exclusive privileges they allow to the individuals holding stock in those institutions, or for some other cause; but the bank of the commonwealth is simply an institution regulating the fiscal concerns of the state, interfering in no way either with states or persons, except those immediately under the government of Kentucky, and not with them except in a way so favorable that no conflicting interests can arise. The state appoints officers to manage this institution as a revenue system, and agrees by the charter to receive the paper signed by its officers for taxes. No one is required to pay in this sort of money. If a state has not a right to pass such a law as this the sovereignty of the states is no longer worth contending for.

The replevin laws and the execution laws of the state are nicer points, with which we do not wish to meddle; but they are separate and distinct from the bank law, and must be so considered in discussing this subject. Should these laws be considered unconstitutional it cannot injure the standing of the bank.

Col. R. M. JOHNSON's speech in the Senate of the United States, on the bill granting relief to purchasers of public land, will be published in our next paper. The representatives in congress from Ohio, Indiana and Illinois have in part served the purposes of the Eastern representation, as it respects Missouri, and it will now be unkind in the extreme if the settlements in these three states are permitted to languish, and the citizens deprived of houses and land for the want of the last instalments due the government. If the members of congress from these three states were the only sufferers, they would deserve no pity; but unfortunately, the loss will be felt more or less by every state and territory in the western country.

FLORIDA TREATY.—The French minister is said to have this treaty in charge, and had sailed from France for the U. States—his arrival is expected daily at Washington. It will be seen by a resolution of the legislature of Louisiana, published in this day's paper, that the treaty will be opposed upon very strong grounds; but its ratification by the Senate of the United States is not considered in the least doubtful, if it arrives in time for that body to act on it before the 4th of March next.

MISSOURI.—The committee of 12, appointed to confer on the subject of the admission of Missouri, had not reported to the house on the 6th, the date of our last accounts from Washington.—We are pleased to find that the St. Louis Enquirer of the 3d of February is so mild in speaking of the wrongs which are imposed upon Missouri by congress—such a course is much more becoming than a resort to harsh, provoking language. Firm, but unoffending measures by Missouri, will secure to her the esteem of her fellow-citizens in every state—and as to her success there can be no doubt on that point; she is sure to be admitted into the union.

EXTRACT TO THE EDITORS, DATED.

“ WASHINGTON, February 2d, 1821. Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and to day have been occupied chiefly with the Missouri question. Yesterday the debate became warm and interesting, and to-day also the debate was animated. The motive and views of the leaders of the opposition are no longer left to conjecture. The subject had every appearance yesterday of being brought to an animable adjustment, when Mr. Sargeant, who is called, (whether rightfully or wrongfully I won't say) the principal leader of the opposition, rose, and in a speech of some length, gave a plain intimation of his views; which I think may be fairly said to amount to a determination not to have the question settled at this session, but to leave it open, until Missouri shall present a constitution free from the present objection, and then it might be made a question whether she should be admitted without the restriction. I understood him to admit or rather say, it was a contest for the balance of power, and if Missouri would take the advice of her real friends, and present a constitution abolishing slavery, she would reconcile all parties, and find no difficulty in her admission into the Union. So long, said he, as there was a possible hope of her taking such a course, he would wish her to consider of it. To settle it now, would be to give up the rights of his constituents. Upon the whole, neither more nor less could be understood from him than an intention of perpetual exclusion from the Union, or the abolition of slavery. Mr. STORRS of N. York who is also in the opposition, but a very different man from Mr. Sargeant, replied to him with great severity; and wanted to

know what Mr. Sargeant meant by balance of power. It said he, means the balance of power in favor of the non-slaveholding states, they have it by a majority of some 23 members in this house—have always had it, and always will have it. They have a majority in the senate. What then said he, does he mean by the balance of power? I suppose, said he, he means individual power, and continued in a strain of eloquence and severity to descant upon other parts of Mr. Sargeant's oration. He wished the question settled now. Mr. Baldwin of Penn. followed, and was also severe upon Mr. Sargeant. He denied that the people felt an interest in placing the restriction on Missouri; that they were anxious it should now be settled, and Missouri let into the Union; he said the question of restriction originated in this house, and not with the people, and that the *put* of the next session, was only wanted to give certain men an opportunity of exciting the public mind to action—that during the recent session of the Pennsylvania Legislature, a motion was made to instruct the representatives from that state to vote against the admission of Missouri, and it only got 40 votes. Mr. Baldwin wanted to know what the rights of Mr. Sargeant's constituents were, that were to be surrendered by settling this question: he knew of no rights they had which could be sacrificed by settling the question, &c. Mr. Clay answered Mr. Sargeant also, with a mild but cutting severity. Mr. Tyler of Va. also advertized on the doctrines advanced by Mr. Sargeant, and brought in and connected Mr. Cushman's letter, in his debate, with Mr. Sargeant's opinions as expressed.

After the debate was closed, the house adjourned without taking any question, and resumed the subject to-day, at an earlier hour than usual; various amendments were proposed, and all rejected. Mr. Cushman, however, made a speech to-day in justification of his letter and opinions.

Finning the majority would agree to no proposition that had been thought of or suggested, Mr. Clay moved to commit the resolution of the senate, which was the subject of consideration and amendment, to a committee of 13 members, which was agreed to. Mr. Cushman voting in the negative; and so the question will rest until the committee reports, which will be on Monday, I presume, at furthest. The chances are greatly against the admission of the state of Missouri, in my opinion. Whenever a proposition is made, which some of the opposition will vote for, some of our friends cannot reconcile it to themselves to vote for it—and so we oscillate. The members from Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, go all against Missouri—so it seems. Mr. Cushman was right, when he said they were more united than the New England states. Mr. Nelson of Va. today made a very excellent speech upon the merits and justice of the admission of Missouri. He invoked and implored them, for the sake of the peace, and harmony, and good of the union, for the sake of all that was dear to freemen, to admit Missouri, having shewn there was nothing in the objection—but he had as well addressed the forbearance of a Shylock, or the humanity of Nero, as to have addressed that sort of reasoning and feeling to those determined to put off the question till next congress—or in other words for exclusion or restriction. There are a great many of the opposition who are not actuated by the motives avowed by Mr. Cushman and Mr. Sargent, and who are anxious to admit Missouri.

EXTRACT TO THE EDITORS, DATED.
“ Washington City, Feb. 3, 1821. “ A resolution has been submitted and a committee appointed to take into consideration the propriety of *imprisonment for debt*, or rather to abolish imprisonment for debt, under the process of the courts of the United States; and I have done so, as will pass the house of representatives, unless the Missouri question should prevent it, which has and will retard the progress of all business until it is settled.

Recent accounts presents Europe in a very unsettled state. Symptoms of revolutions in various kingdoms and strong prospects of war—and how mortifying to find our own country distracted with intestine divisions, threatening its overthrow—the parties of discord, panting to blow the flame of contention, and to array the slaveholding states and non-slaveholding states in dreadful contest against each other; and for what? Will it contribute to the happiness, prosperity or content of either? No, certainly not. It can only answer to advance to power some ambitious demon and his satellites at the expense and sacrifice of the whole—O! blind and infatuated people of the north and of Ohio, why sustain your representatives in a course so deadly to your happiness and your freedom? Good cannot come of it. Let the designing and the intriguing persons who are patriots—it is human which urges them in this crusade against the south and western states—What humanity, what patriotism is there to be expected and found in broils and contentions, in divisions and hatreds and the overthrow of your independence? When you embark all that is dear to civilization, not to promote your own happiness, but to promote what you conceive to be the happiness and rights of others. You must lose, but you cannot gain—the sum of your happiness is full and running over, and by tiring it you may lose all, and find yourselves plunged under the iron rod of some ambitious leader.”

By the last Mails.

From the N. Y. Evening Post, Feb. 1.

A commercial friend has favored us with Bermuda papers to the 13th of Jan. They contain the intelligence from across the isthmus of Darien, from the South Seas, that Lord Cochrane has captured the city of Lima, after a tremendous resistance.

From the Bermuda Gazette, Jan. 13.

Late intelligence had been received at Jamaica, from the Spanish Main, and across the Isthmus of Darien, from the South Seas.

Lord Cochrane has been appointed Admiral, and Blanco takes a post in the army. His Lordship has captured the city of Lima after a tremendous resistance. Four of his vessels were sunk.—The fleet was composed of twenty sail in all.

Panama is said to have declared for the independence, owing to the success of Lord Cochrane.

All the kingdom of Quito has decidedly shaken off the Spanish yoke, and the Powers of Columbia, seem to acquire daily more strength and stability than could have been expected.

Aury had arrived at Savanilla, on the Main; and he together with his officers, were sworn to the faithful discharge of their duties to the Republic.

Extract of a letter from the Havannah by one of the late arrivals.

“ This very morning, it is reported about tow, that on the occasion of the actions being declared illegal by the viceroy Apodaca, they took possession of his palace, sent him to prison, proclaimed the independence of Mexico, and put on the throne the Count of Santiago descending from the women from the Montezumas. After having kept Apodaca 5 days in jail they sent him to Vera Cruz, where he was ready to sail for Havannah, when the vessel I brought the news to Campeachay left the 1st place. Now is it to be? if not, it will before long, Spain will soon be strip of all her colonies,—the leading men in the Cortez, anticipate the event, and are not averse to it. My dear friend, the eggs shall be broiled again? what will the omelette be? God knows! Adieu”

New Orleans Paper.

NORFOLK, JAN. 29.

The Orleans Gazette details the particulars of an arrival at the Sabine of 4 men taken about 14 months previous, by the detachment under the command of Ethnico Peus.

They state that all the Americans taken at that time are now at liberty. The rest, about 20 in number, together with a number of other Americans, some of whom were taken in the former expedition and some with Mina, were waiting for a guard to come in with, and would probably reach the United States in a few weeks. All of Mina's officers above the rank of Captain were put to death and Mina was killed on the field. They suffered every hardship, were hand cuffed two and two, a rope extended between them and fastened to a mule's tail, and in the manner drove 70 miles, with short allowance of provisions &c. They had been imprisoned until the 5th of August last, at Mount Te Rey. The Constitution of the Cortez had partially been adopted.—Persons were now permitted to pass and repass without passports.

South America.—The sbr. Virginia has arrived at Charleston from Havannah, and brings the intelligence that general Morello, late commander of the royalists in South America, had arrived at Havannah on the 10th inst. in the Spanish ship of war Descubierta, in 24 days from Porta Cavello. By the English papers just received, it appears that a trade between Santa Fe and Jamaica has been opened, and that a large quantity of specie had arrived at Savanilla, to be shipped for that island. The dollars were all of new manufacture, and stamped with the name of Bolivar. Instructions had been issued by the Governor of Jamaica, under the direction of the English government, not to permit, in future, any vessels arriving in the harbours of the island to land any natives of Great Britain or Ireland, who have been in the service of the contending parties in South America, excepting under such particular circumstances as may appear to justify a departure from that rule.—*Advocate.*

DON XAVIER MINA.
Captain & Drath, and Character of the celebrated chief Don Xavier Mina.
From Robertson's History of the Mexican Revolution recently published.]

At dawn of the morning, of the 27th of October, 1818, Orrantia's cavalry saluted from the Ambush, and advanced in full speed on Mina's encampment. The alarm was given. The troopers of Mina, finding themselves cut off from the horses at pasture, mingled with the infantry, whose first impulse was to save themselves by flight. It thirty infantry only had united at that juncture, such was the situation of the ground, that they could have repelled the whole force of Orrantia, or at least could have held him to check and made good their retreat. But officers and soldiers thought of nothing but their own safety; in the utmost disorder they rushed forward to gain the summit of the hills, and thence escape by the barrancas in the rear. Mina, awed by the noise and tumult of his flying troops, started from the floor, and rushed out of the house in the same apparel in which he had passed the night, without coat, hat, or even his sword. Regardless of his person, his first object was to attempt the rallying of his flying troops; but all his exertions were unavailing. He soon found himself alone. He beheld the enemy pursuing and cutting down his comrades; and attempted, when too late, to secure his own safety; but the enemy were upon him. Still hallooing to the fugitives to halt and form, he was seized by a dragoon; having no arms whatever, resistance was useless.

Mina, on first leaving the room, had attempted to escape, he might have succeeded with as much ease as many others; but we suppose such a thought never entered his mind. His favorite servant, a colored boy of New Orleans, after the general left the house, saddled his best horse, and went in pursuit of his master carrying likewise his sword and pistols; but unfortunately he found him not.

The dragoon who captured Mina was ignorant of the rank of his prisoner, until informed of it by the general himself. He was then pinioned, and conducted into the presence of Orrantia, who in the most arrogant manner began to reproach

him for having taken up to arms against his sovereign, and to interrogate him concerning his motives in thus becoming a traitor, insulting him, and lavishing upon him the bitterest criminations. Mina, who on the most trying occasions never lost his presence of mind and characteristic firmness, replied to the interrogatories in so sarcastic a strain, and with such strong expressions of contempt and indignation manifested in his countenance, that the brutal Orrantia sent him to his *disarmed & pinioned prisoner*.

Mina motionless as a statue, endured the indignity; and then, with a crest brightened by conscious greatness, and an eye glowing with the fire of an elevated spirit, he looked down upon his conqueror, and said: “I regret being made a prisoner; but to fall into the hands of one regardless of the character of a Spaniard and a soldier, renders my misfortune doubly keen;” The magnanimity of Mina filled every man present with admiration, and even Orrantia stood confounded with the severity of his rebuke.

The capture of Mina was considered by the Spanish government as an event of such high importance, that they have honored the present viceroy, Don Juan Ruiz de Apodaca, with the title of *Conde del Venecio*. Linan and Orrantia have been presented with military crosses; and to the dragoon who actually took Mina, a yearly stipend has been assigned, accompanied by promotion to the station of corporal.

A letter, purporting to be written by Mina; to Linan, on the 2d of November after his capture, has appeared in the Mexican Gazette, which, although it contained nothing but what might be expected from a man whose mind was soured by the conduct of such a man as Padre Torres, yet is couched in a style that renders it a suspicious document; besides that the whole tenor of Mina's conduct, from the moment of his capture to that of his execution, forbids the belief of his having written the letter in question. We further know, that subsequent to his capture, he wrote a letter to his countryman, Don Pablo Erdzain, who commanded at the work of Tepeaca, in which letter, written in the provincial dialect of Navarre, he gives some instructions about his own private affairs, and concludes by wishing Erdozain success, exhorting him to pursue a conduct marked by honour and consistency. We have thought proper to mention these circumstances, in order to counteract any erroneous impression that may have been made by the publication before alluded to in the Mexican Gazette.

We have, on other occasions, noticed the recantations and penitential documents published in that Gazette, relative to Hidalgo, Morelos, and other patriotic chiefs, all of which are now well known to have been forgeries of the royalists, for the purpose of deceiving the people.

Five of the officers of Mina's division, and some of the soldiers from the Venado, in his flight on horseback. The Creole troops in general began their flight so early in the alarm, that they had time to conceal themselves in the broken ground. Of the division, four men were killed, Don Pedro Moreno, who had fled up the side of the barrancas, was overtaken, killed, and his head severed from his body; this trophy was afterwards stuck on a pole. Don Mariano Herrera, and about fourteen of the troops were made prisoners; these with the exception of Don Mariano, were executed.

Orrantia, after the disgraceful scene we have already noticed, inquired the force of the patriots in his neighborhood. Mina informed him; when, conceiving perhaps that a desperate effort might be made to rescue the General, he immediately retreated upon Silan with his prisoners, who was treated with every indignity. The situation of his companions grossed his reflections; while on the road, his endeavors to cheer them up were constant.

On reaching Silan, he was put into iron by his savage conductor. Thence he was removed to Irapuato, and finally to Linan's head quarters in front of Tepeaca at Los Remedios, where he was committed to the care of the regiment of Navarra. There his treatment was such as a brave man deserved; every humane attention was shown him, and his situation was made as comfortable as possible.

We have understood that among the papers which fell into the hands of the enemy were some in cipher. To obtain an explanation of these was a matter of great consequence, because they would develop the names of certain patriots who resided within their walls and who had correspondence with Mina. Fortunately for the writers, Mina had been accustomed, on receiving any communication, of importance, to copy it, and destroy the original.—All his answers to their inquiries breathed fidelity to a cause in which he had been so shamefully treated, and thus displayed in a new light the nobleness of his character. We have conversed with some royal officers who were present at those conversations; and they have assured us that such was the admiration excited by his conduct, that there were few officers in Linan's army who did not sympathize with Mina's misfortune; and were much more disposed to liberate than to sacrifice him.

Upon the arrival at Mexico of the express which had been dispatched to announce the capture of Mina, couriers were sent by the viceroy to every part of the kingdom to convey the cheering intelligence. Te Deum was chanted in the churches; salutes of artillery, illuminations, and rejoicings, took place in every town in possession of the royalists; and such was the general joy among them, that they hailed the capture of Mina as the termination of the revolution.

—These demonstrations on the part of the government and its adherents, are in themselves no commona eulogium on the character of Mina.

In the city of Mexico, a great anxiety prevailed to behold Mina, and had he reached that place, great interest would have been had to save his life; but the viceroy, fearing the consequences that might ensue should he be brought thither, and being in constant dread lest he should escape, dispatched an order to Linan for the immediate execution of his prisoner.

When this order was communicated to Mina, he received it without any visible emotion. He continued to resist all overtures for the purpose of drawing information from him, but regretted that he had not landed in Mexico one year sooner, when his services would have been more effective. He likewise regretted quitting life so deeply indebted to certain individuals, who had generously aided his enterprise.

So anxious was the government that his death should be confirmed, that Linan was instructed that a surgeon from each European regiment, and a captain of every company, should attend the execution, and moreover describe the manner in which the body entered his body and note the one that caused his death. This was done, and the singular document was afterwards published in the Gazette of Mexico.

Lexington Light Infantry

ATTENTION!

The Members of this corps, are respectfully ordered to be punctual in their attendance on THIS DAY, the 22d inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. prepared with 24 rounds blank Cartridges.

By order of the Captain.
A. W. PARKER, Orderly Ser't.

February 22.

Valuable Real Estate, FOR SALE.

WILL BE SOLD TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER,

On a Credit of One and Two Years,

IN THE TOWN OF HOPKINSVILLE,

On Saturday the 7th of APRIL next,

FOUR VALUABLE LOTS

Well improved, with good BRICK & FRAME HODGES. This property is eligibly situated in the Business part of the Town, commanding opposite the Columbian Inn, at the corner of Main and Main Cross streets, and extending up the square towards the Court-House.

ALSO,
At the same time and place, and on the
SAME TERMS,

The Tract of Land,

Upon which I live, two and a half miles south of Hopkinsville, on the Palmyra road, containing about

350 Acres,

140 of

The Farmer.

FROM A NEW-YORK PAPER.

THE KILL DEER.
There's a wild little bird—in the meadow 'tis seen,
And soon as the shadows of evening appear,
By the flag-margin'd brook, 'mid the bushes green,
It running cries loudly—*kill-deer! kill-deer!*

Often have tripp'd, in a soft summer's night,
O'er the dew-spangled meadow, to see and to hear,
This sweet little creature, as wild with affright,
It run from me crying—*kill-deer! kill-deer!*

And oft as I paus'd by the smooth flowing stream,
To gaze on the moon in its blue mirror clear,
Upstarting beside me it wildly would scream,
As though it were wounded—*kill-deer! kill-deer!*

And frequently, while the sweet vigil I've kept,
In the silence of night, and no footstep was near,
'E'en the sound of the sedge that the light zephyr swept,
Would awaken the cry of *kill-deer! kill-deer!*

For the wild little thing is as timid as *Love*,
And like that it will fly from a shadow with fear;
Yet as innocent, harmless and kind as the dove,
Is the bird that cries lonely—*kill-deer! kill-deer!*

Q. I often have thought, and I often have said,
While its piteous notes have saluted my ear,
That this sweet little bird, and my sweet little maid,
Were alike in their cry, and alike in their fear.

For she, like the bird, is so timid and shy,
That when to her cottage I anxiously steer,
With a fluttering heart, from my presence she'll fly,
And cry as she's flying—*O dear! O dear!*

Laws of the United States.

BY AUTHORITY.

AN ACT
To amend the act, entitled "An Act to alter the times of the session of the Circuit and District Courts in the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That the act passed on the eleventh day of May last, to alter the times of the session of the Circuit and District Courts in the District of Columbia, instead of being limited to take effect on the first day of January next, shall have full operation and effect from and after the passing hereof; and that all the writs and process of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, for the county of Washington, shall be returned and continued in like manner as if the said act had taken effect from and after the thirteenth day of July last.

JOHN W. TAYLOR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD,
President of the Senate pro tempore.

Washington Dec. 29, 1820—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT
To amend the act, entitled "An act for the relief of the legal Representatives of Henry Willis."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That the act, entitled "An act for the relief of the legal Representatives of Henry Willis," passed on the eighteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, be so construed as to except from location all town lots and lands now or hereafter reserved by the U. S. or which may have been, or may be, appropriated by Congress for the use of any state, or for any other purpose; and that the location be made within two years from the passage of this act.

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JOHN GAILLARD,
President of the Senate pro tempore.

Washington Dec. 29, 1820—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT
To alter the terms of the District Court in Alabama.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That the first session of the District Court for the District of Alabama, shall be held at Mobile, on the third Monday of February, eighteen hundred and twenty-one; and therefore the stated sessions of said Court, instead of the times heretofore appointed, shall be held, annually, as follows: at Mobile on the first Mondays of January and June, and at Chawhaw on the first Mondays of April and November; any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all process which may have issued, or may hereafter issue, returnable to the next succeeding terms, as heretofore established, shall be held returnable, and be returned, to those terms to which they are severally changed by this act.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That there shall be but one clerk for the District, who shall keep only one set of records; any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

JOHN W. TAYLOR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD,
President of the Senate pro tempore.

Washington Nov. 27, 1820—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT
To alter the time of holding the District Court in the District of Mississippi.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That the District Court, in the District of Mississippi, heretofore held on the first Mondays in May and December, shall hereafter hold its regular terms on the first Monday in January and July; any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

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To alter the time of holding the District Court in the District of Mississippi.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That the District Court, in the District of Mississippi, heretofore held on the first Mondays in May and December, shall hereafter hold its regular terms on the first Monday in January and July; any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

JOHN W. TAYLOR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD,
President of the Senate pro tempore.

Washington Nov. 27, 1820—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT
To alter the time of holding the District Court in the District of Mississippi.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That the District Court, in the District of Mississippi, heretofore held on the first Mondays in May and December, shall hereafter hold its regular terms on the first Monday in January and July; any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

JOHN W. TAYLOR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD,
President of the Senate pro tempore.

Washington Nov. 27, 1820—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

See. 2. And be it further enacted, That every writ, process, subpoena, or recognition, returnable, according to law, or the tenor thereof, to either of the aforesaid terms, holden on the first Mondays in May and December, shall be returnable to the next succeeding term of said court, to be holden on the first Monday in January and July.

JOHN W. TAYLOR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD,
President of the Senate pro tempore.

Washington, Jan. 11, 1821—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT

To provide for paying to the state of Illinois three per cent. of the net proceeds arising from the sale of public lands within the same.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall, from time to time, and whenever the quarterly accounts of public moneys of the several Land Offices shall be settled, pay three per cent. of the net proceeds of the lands of the United States, lying within the state of Illinois, which, since the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, have been, or hereafter may be, sold by the United States, after deducting all expenses incidental to the same, to such person or persons as may be authorized by the Legislature of the said state to receive the same; which sum, thus paid, shall be applied to the encouragement of learning with in said state, in conformity to the provisions on this subject contained in the act entitled "An act to enable the people of the Illinois territory to form a constitution & state government, and to admit the admission of such state into the Union on an equal footing with the original state," approved April eighteenth, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, and to other purposes; and an annual account of the application of the same shall be transmited to the Secretary of the Treasury, by such officer of the state as the Legislature shall direct; and in default of such return being made, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby required to withhold the payment of any sums that may be due, or which may therefore become due, until a return shall be made, as herein required.

JOHN W. TAYLOR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD,
President of the Senate pro tempore.

Washington, Dec. 12, 1820—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT

Concerning Sheriffs and their Deputies.

APPROVED, Dec. 25, 1820.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That in taxing costs in the several courts of this commonwealth, the following attorneys fees shall be taxed, on all final judgments or decrees where costs are recovered except in those cases where by particular laws no attorney's fee is to be directed to be taxed, to wit: On all decrees where the title or bounds of land shall or may come in question on judgments in real actions, the clerks of the court of appeals, general court and circuit courts, shall tax the sum of ten dollars. In other cases the clerk of the court of appeals and general court, shall tax five dollars; and the circuit court clerks shall in mixed or personal actions, where the title or bounds of land shall come in question, tax the sum of five dollars; and in all other cases, two dollars and fifty cents.

JOHN W. TAYLOR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD,
President of the Senate pro tempore.

Washington, Dec. 12, 1820—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT

Making a partial appropriation for the military service of the United States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are hereby appropriated, on account of the Military Service for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, to wit:

For subsistence of the army of the U. S. one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For arrearages on the settlement of outstanding claims, twenty thousand dollars.

For the quartermaster's department, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said sums be paid out of any moneys or otherwise appropriated by Congress for the use of any state, or for any other purpose; and that the taxation shall correspond with this act.

JOHN W. TAYLOR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD,
President of the Senate pro tempore.

Washington, Jan. 17, 1821—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT

To amend an act appropriating fines and forfeitures for the purpose of promoting education.

APPROVED, December, 23, 1820.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That in taxing costs in the several courts of this commonwealth, the following attorneys fees shall be taxed, on all final judgments or decrees where costs are recovered except in those cases where by particular laws no attorney's fee is to be directed to be taxed, to wit: On all decrees where the title or bounds of land shall or may come in question on judgments in real actions, the clerks of the court of appeals, general court and circuit courts, shall tax the sum of ten dollars. In other cases the clerk of the court of appeals and general court, shall tax five dollars; and the circuit court clerks shall in mixed or personal actions, where the title or bounds of land shall come in question, tax the sum of five dollars; and in all other cases, two dollars and fifty cents.

JOHN W. TAYLOR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD,
President of the Senate pro tempore.

Washington Dec. 29, 1820—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT

To amend an act appropriating fines and forfeitures for the purpose of promoting education.

APPROVED, December, 23, 1820.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said sums be paid out of any moneys or otherwise appropriated by Congress for the use of any state, or for any other purpose; and that the taxation shall correspond with this act.

JOHN W. TAYLOR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD,
President of the Senate pro tempore.

Washington Dec. 29, 1820—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT

To amend an act appropriating fines and forfeitures for the purpose of promoting education.

APPROVED, December, 23,